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Portment Questions From Panama.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: HOW can the Government at Washington object to granting higher rates to our rican railroads when it charges five cents a mile on its only own road, the Panama Railroad?

How can the Government at Washington have the face to ask American railroads to purchase steel cars until it buys at least one such car for its own road which it operates on this Isthmus?

How can our Government at Washing ton complain about the service on Ameri can lines when it operates only four trains a day on its own line, which, moreover, monopoly of all business?

How can our Government at Washing ton consistently object to monopoly when teelf operates and insists upon the most sclusive ratiroad monopoly in America? Let our Government first show how it can operate its own road, where it has an lute monopoly, on a two cent fare

or else furnish steel cars and a good service before dictating to others. R. W. BABSON. PANAMA, March 18.

For the Great Good of the State

Another meritorious achievement of the enactment of the Van Tuyl bank-Wednesday under the spur of an emer- wreck any Cabinet. gency message from the Governor. Both the Executive and the Legislature are to be congratulated on their recognition of the opportunity afforded by the bill to keep the Empire State in the front of financial activities.

Some of the flush of enthusiasm that attended the enactment of the Federal reserve act at Washington last Decomber has faded but in time it will be realized what an enormous contribution that measure of banking and currency reform made to the future prosperity of the American people. The Van Tuyl act supplements the Feder reserve act in a most desirable and commendable fashion.

It enables the foremost financial State in the Union to avail itself fully of the benefits of the new Federal system. At the same time, by the enactment of the Van Tuyl bill, New York State assures for itself the maintenance of its financial prestige and supremacy. The country as a whole benefits by it through its assimilation of commercial bank reserve requirements to the requirements of the Federal reserve system and through its provision for the establishment of a real commercial paper market created by domestic as well as by foreign acceptances. By these provisions the vast resources of New York State banking power can be more adequately employed than ever in facilitating the conduct of the country's commerce and the expansion of its industry.

The Van Tuyl act is on the whole a good law which can become a model for legislation in other States. It contains some defective features which should be remedled, and the Van Tuyl commission which drafted the bill might be asked to continue its labors and hold bearings for the purpose of framing to be submitted to the Legislature next winter. In no respect, however, are is easily found. these defects adverse to the successful operation of the new law, and few bills the Van Tuyl bill have ever been passed at Albany.

It is designed for the increased proto it has demonstrated that the meas- has been examined. ure will in any important regard fail of accomplishing these objects.

#### A Naval Officer's Raid on the Pension List.

tops of any district.

could be laid down every year. The of the freshest, treasure. The Hon.

net enewer is. What would the country do with the accumulating warships? But Captain FULLAM was persistent. If, said be, all the pension money ever disbursed by the United States had been put into warships and they were strung out 400 yards apart the line would be 115 miles long.

What was the man driving at? His point was that a strong navy would be an exceptionally good insurance against another war and against pensions, which are more costly than war. Millions are spent upon war, but billions Then an earthquake came when that upon pensions. The cost of war has a limit, but the pension system none. As And swallowed the ground that the house pensions follow a war and are the consequence of it, why not spend a limited Then a tax collecter, he came 'round number of millions upon a certain number of new battleships every year and

It is not a novel argument, but always irrefutable. Nevertheless, if a nence by an overwhelming majority.

#### The Cabinet Crists in England.

The difficulties of the Asquith Minstry are increased to the breaking point by the resignations of Field Mar- as JADAM, the Venerable BEDE, was shal Sir John French and Adjutant- sketched from life by Gronor Eliot. General Sir John Ewant of the Army Famous as a Republican member of Council, who were joint signatories Congress and its joy from 1903 to with Colonel SEELY, the Secretary for 1969, he now lives in health and War, of the written assurance to Gen- wealth at Pine Hill, Minnesota. So eral Govon and other officers in Ire- far as THE SUN knows he is the only land that they would not be called upon living patriot and sage who wears to take part in the coercion of Ulster. birch bark trousers, although he calls This assurance was repudiated by Mr. them not "trousers," but a ruder name. ASQUITH ON Wednesday, but it is to be Can the Hon. JADAM BEDE throw a ray noted that Colonel SEELY in his state of light upon the entire and perfect ment in the House of Commons, as-, chrysolite which the Hon. BENJAMIN suming responsibility for the "White GRUBB HUMPHREYS has enchased? Paper." declared that Sir John French 'was blameless." That is the view that will be taken all over the country.

Sir John French is a soldier and not a politician, and of course the same thing can be said of Sir John EWART. They subscribed with the understanding that the Asoulth Government stood behind the assurance given to General Goven and his brother officers, that, in fact, it was official. These members of the Army Council obeyed orders from their point of view, and if they fill a lecture engagement in New Engcommitted a fault it was a professional land or Pennsylvania. one. It is absurd to suppose that they would knowingly follow any course not approved by the Government.

These two officers of the highest rank and greatest usefulness will have the sympathy of the country, and the Ministry will face a storm of public resentment. Without disparagement of Lord KITCHENER it may be said that Sir JOHN FRENCH is the ablest strategist in the service and a good deal of a popular hero. In the Boer campaign in a yacht built to defend the America's South Africa he did not meet with a cup, but have the owners of the Hersingle reverse, and his operations were the Glynn Administration at Albany is always brilliant. As a cavalry commander he has no peer in Europe. The ing bill, which the Legislature passed on sacrifice of such a man is enough to

#### "Insulted" Women.

Twice this week City Magistrates have had before them men accused of add to his private graveyard. annoying women in cases in which, on investigation, the charges turned out to have been founded on nothing more substantial than a supersensitiveness, to put of the it mildly, on the part of the complaining witnesses. One luckless individual happened to be in a ferryboat which bore flirt with her." Her husband "beat light and ranting her annoyer, and paid a fine for his ill timed defence of his wife.

In another case the accused man was convicted on a woman's testimony of that he is a candidate for reelection. embracing her in a subway car, only to bring to court an array of unimpeachable witnesses testifying to his good character, whereas the complain- Questions inspired by Opposition to Inc ant was unable to satisfy as to her responsibility the probation officer who inquired about her habits. In both cases it seems clear that the accused men were unjustly charged, and suffered undeserved humiliation in their arrest and arraignment in court.

That a good many loafers do annoy women in public places is unfortunately true, and the popular feeling against on the work of material relief when there these nuisances is naturally strong. Their cases are usually prejudged, the But it is equally true that there are morbid women who see advances where none is made, and in honest indignation, or for the sake of notoriety, bring charges that are without merit. Some of them are hysterical and not a few all this money go for? are merely looking for excitement. The condition of transportation in New York is such as to make personal contact on street and railway cars inevicertain amendatory recommendations table, and in this the plausible foundation for a charge of offensive conduct

At present such charges may be expected in unusual number because of more clearly in the public interest than the fifth that has been spread before the public under the label of "sex education." It has produced a most unwholesome condition in the minds of tection of the banking community of weak and easily influenced persons. the State and the people dependent on This being the case, it is well to remem-It for service, and is framed to enlarge ber that even a man accused of "mashthe field of State banking opportunity ing" is entitled to the withholding of for usefulness. No criticism directed sentence until the evidence against him

## A Jewel Eight Lines Long.

The pursuit of poetry in the barren pages of the Congressional Record is a weary task. The average Congress-The Superintendent of the Naval man knows a few stock pieces from old Academy, Captain William F. Fullam, school renders; these serve his turn is the kind of logician who "gets on when his hour of eulogy and obituary the nerves" of members of Congress eloquence strikes. Short cuts from and the politicians generally. Speaking "Thanatopsis," "The Psalm of Life," to the Society of Colonial Wars in Bai- Whittien's "I know not where His timore on Wednesday Captain Fullam Islands lift their fronded palms in air," runde some calculations about the pen- and so on; the didactic, religious and sion list that no candidate for Congress mortuary verse of Congress is sound, would dare to repeat from the house- but it is always the same. True, once in a great while a statesman breaks If the Government, said Captain into "original" comic verse, which is FULLAM, were to expend as much sure to have been written by somemoney for naval construction as it de body else. On Tuesday, however, the votes to pensions fifteen dreadnoughts Record enshrined a real, though none

BENJAMIN GRURR HUMPHREYS of the

Third Mississippi district said for himself and a Gopher statesman of immortal memory:

"I have always believed that BEDS had my constituents in mind when he told us a few years ago on the floor of this House the hard luck story of man

"Whose heree went dead and his mule we lame And a cyclone came on a summer day

And blew the house where he lived away.

stood on:

referendum of the politicians were Jack Built." What brilliant obscure taken they would vote it an imperti- genius poured it forth in one gust of cating crater? It is instinct with the fatalist bumorous American spirit; yet what anthology registers it? What temple rises to its author?

The Hon. ADAM BEDE, also knows

He [Secretary BRYAN] has done more for the peace of the world, for the com-position of international difficulties, fo the good of humanity on grape juice than any of the other fellows who preceded him were able to accomplish with either cock-tails or highballs.—Representative Finly H. Gray of Indiana.

If grape juice acts as a stimulant upon "our noble Secretary of State," as Mr. Gray calls Mr. BRYAN, it must be upon his Mexican responsibilities and makes a dash for the Union Station to

Overconfidence may cost PANCHO VILL His past is secure, however.

If HUERTA, spurned, by the United States, turns to Japan and the price is Magdalena Bay. &c.—Representative AINEY of Pennsylvania.

If Mr. AINEY would only not tall nonsense about Japan!

There may be nothing in the name of reshoff boat who want to name her the Resolute considered that the first five letters reversed spell Loser?

General VILLA will shoot Luis TER RAZAS. Jr., held for ransom: and he solving VELASCO'S tactics at Torreon to

speeches. I do not care what they charge me with. I will not stand upon the floor of the Senate and advocate and plead the country. - Senator CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is the slickest politician on the Pacific coast, not excepta young married woman who informed ing HIRAM JOHNSON. Mr. CHAMBERthe court that "all the men tried to LAIN's persistence in haunting the limeup" the individual she pointed out as does not prove him a greater international lawyer than Senator Root, for instance, but it does remind even Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S admirers that his present term ends in less than a year and

## CHARITY THAT RELIEVES.

pendent Good Works. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Good for The Sun in standing up for the one of the longest we've ever had. May you continue the good work of feeding hungry men out of employment. And also let the public know if you need more funds with which to buy bread for them Can THE SUN not tell us some pertinent

are so many other agencies whose char-tered function is to do this very thing. The Association for Improving the Condiaccusation carrying conviction with it. tion of the Poor, for example. And in thus competing with these relief societies, doe not the Charity Organization add to the overhead cost of administering charity? It is said that this society's pay roll increased from 1900 to 1912 in the sum of

Boyle O'Reilly on Organized Charity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: serves, John Boyle O'Retily also

deprecated Organized Charity, scrimped and feed y a careful, cautious, statistical Christ. New York, March 25. J. D.

Who Invented Succotash? To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Who invented succetash? Or was it, as so many other beneficent things have been, discered by chance? Did somebody, around, just add corn enough to make up taking a chance that they would go gether all right? And how about the de cate strips of pork, part fat and part les that, cooked with succetash, so much ennance its delight?

some such strips in the first instance fall into the pot by accident? cook of brains and courage add them to the corn and beans deliberately, thus making succetash finally the table glory that i HENRY W. BENSELY. PORTLAND, Me., March 25.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal. A boy in South Windham has a per woodchuck that can count eggs up to six

Temporary Indisposition in Michigan Society From the Three Rivers Commercial. of Mrs. Fitzgerald's Buff roosters have been ill for the past week.

Industrious Bay State Robins From the Springfield Republican. George Hunt saw a robin on his way to work yesterday morning.

Sympathy Wasted. The Centipede-Poor, fellow; you have n feet to tango. The Snake But I can glide, dip crawl fust the same.

THE ATLANTA PRISON.

New Evidence Promised if the Mawthorne Charges Are Investigated.

To The Editor of The Sun—Nr. For some time past I have been in very close touch with the people who are trying to have an investigation made at the Federal prison at Atlanta. Dr. McElway was sent there by the Attorney-General. His investigation was farcical in the extreme. He was simply entertained by the warden and came back and reported. This did not satisfy the people who wanted a thorough investigation. The Attorney-General then placed Mr. Duchay at the head of the Federal prisons, superseding Mr. Ledow, and there let the matter drop. thorne Charges Are Investigated.

drop.

The conditions at the Federal prison in Atlanta to-day are far worse than de-scribed in Mr. Julian Hawthorne's arti-cles. A trusty lately released from the Then a tag collecter, he came 'round And charged him up with the hole in the ground.'"

This is a pathetic and a noble poem, direct in its appeal, and as overwhelmingly cumulative as "The House That Jack Built." What brilliant obscure genius poured it forth in one gust of flame, himself incinerated in a corustic content of the content the office where the trusty was employed. He said that as he was an ex-convict his word would not be taken as authentic, perhaps, but that if a commission were appointed to visit the Federal prison and investigate he would be willing to accompany the commission and show it conclusive evidence of all the statements. lusive evidence of all the statements which he had made. Representative Will-iam Schley Howard of Georgia tried to obtain an investigation, but his efforts

were blocked at every turn.

With the evidence at hand and the man who held the clerkship willing and anxious to accompany the commission, should no Federal Government have taken action in this matter? I can assure you that if they do visit Atlanta and hold a thorough investigation and call both guards and prisoners as witnesses, guaranteeing them immunity from punishment for telling what they know, a state of things to astonish both the commission

and the public will be revealed.

A PRISON REFORMER.

NEW YORK, March 25.

#### THEATRE TICKETS. Whole Hearted Defence of Agencies

and Swellen Prices. THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT me it is queer that all this fuse is made about the selling of theatre tickets at an advance on the box office price. In the themselves would sell orchestra seats at graded prices. The front rows are cer-tainly worth 50 cents more than the rear: why should we not gladly pay that difference to the ticket agencies? The fact that they have offices at various places only makes it more convenient for

the buyer. by supply

tickets as sold only at the box office, well go to the agencies if you want the becats.

J. H.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 26.

#### Little Eccentricities of the Anti-Saloon League.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: RAZAS, Jr., held for ransom; and he has spared the young man's life. Both reports appear in the day's news. It is has procured the publication generally probable that the General is too busy throughout the country of an alleged news item calculated to create the impression that the representative business men's or-ganization of Pittsburg has adopted a The germ of truth in the publication is that a minor organization, called the Pittsburg Board of Trade, with about \$4,000 income a year, has adopted such a

resolution, but it represents only a portion bers and an income of about \$40,000 a that trade, inasmuch as that trade has year. This organization certainly has not adopted a resolution in favor of national prohibition. On the contrary, February 7. I find that at the time when the 19, 1914, by an overwhelming vote it laid

It seems strange to me that the Anti-Saloon League, an organization claiming all the virtues, should deem it expedient to resort to chicanery and make upright newspapers the innocent agents for the dissemination of its deceptive "news." As a business man and as a member and director of the Chamber of Co

of Pittsburg, I hope you will be willing to present this statement of fact and thereby help to keep the record straight. PITTSBURG, March 25.

Words of Power. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: ou remember Pinkerton in "Vrecker," and how one day he co cross "hebdomadary" in the dictionary you're a boss word," says he, and ith immortalizes it in the adverisements of "Pinkerton's Hebdomadary Pienies.

bad Pinkerton lived too soon to see \$100,000, and that it is now over \$160,000 this be true? What does all this money go for?

FREDERICK CRAT.

New York, March 25.

Too bad Pinkerton fived too soon to see the Journal of the American Chemical Society for March, 1914. It seems that a frightful mistake was made in a previous issue and the correction, under a twelve point bold face cap head, relates to the proportions by weight of anitine hydrochloride and chloroaniline hydrochloride obtained in the rearrangement of parachlorophenylmethylhydroxyla-

mine. you surpass it? NEW YORK, March 25.

## Pay Your Bills!

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please open the eyes of the public to the crime it is committing in not paying its bills. Tell it in The Sun, let the clergymen tell it from their pulpits that not paying the nations excepting the United States" bills is like robbing my tailor, my dress- nor any such as "all nations excepting r. my doctor, my dentist. A have the same tale of woe; lients often head the charity lists with ig sums next to their names.

It is not lack of funds, but lack of right

moral feelings. Homes are wrecked, sul-rides committed because bills are not paid. H. A. DANBROK NEW YORK, March 25. Vanished Street Snowscapes.

sooner begin to boast of our possessions than they vanish. Only two days ago "g. W." waxed eloquent over "the Arctic landscapes" of West Forty-ninth atrect. His

letter aroused my jealousy and I straight-way wrote to The Sun about the picturesque Pellons of West Fiftleth street. glorious landscapes did so before yesterday afternoon, for a ruthless Street Cleaning Department made a descent upon them since "E. W." and myself paraded our puffed up pride. Sie transit gloria mundi.

A Marvel of the Camera's Speed. To the Epiron of The Sex-Sir: Talk about the miracle of instantaneous photography! I saw to-day a picture labelled "Mr. Bryan at his desk in the State De-

NEW YORK, March 16.

PANAMA TOLLS.

Facts and Law About the Bemise American Coastwise Commerce The Hon. Samuel Seabury, Justice of the

DEAR SIR: Your name for uprightness and for legal acumen stands so high at Washington and among New York law yers that one of the latter is led to sub mit to your decision certain proposed find-ings of fact and conclusions of law refer-ring to the proposed repeal of that clause of the Panama act which relieves American coastwise commerce from payment of the toll charge. Your decision might in one case go far toward ending the bitter controversy. Would you then mar abreast of each of these a "Bo found, or a "Refused," or an "Immaterial," &c. or a "Refused," or an "Immaterial," &c.?
You will readily excuse omissions of the usual legal verblage from what I am submitting. Some will understand the findings better in the simple language in which I have clothed them.

With very high respect, dear sir, I am your obedient servant, Manston Nilse. Topsham, Me., March 24.

#### PINDINGS OF FACT.

1. In February, 1902, a contract known as the Hay-Fauncefote treaty was made between Great Britain and the United States, by which, in consideration of this new obligation under-taken by the United States, it was as the Clayton-Bulwer tresty. new contract the United States became at liberty to construct a canal between the oceans and to manage it.

provides that the canal shall be free and open on terms of entire equality to vessels of all nations that observe the rules; so that there shall be no tions or charges of traffic, or otherwise and that the tolls shall be just and equitable.

3. In August, 1912, the United States made a law directing that no tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States. This direction is in force.

4. The British thereupon objected, and in due form. In substance they alleged that notwithstanding the contract that there shall be no discrimination against any nation, the August law does dissels of the United States; inasmuch as it provides in effect that the total contribution of canal dues shall not include those sums which, except for the law, exactly as from the rest. They comso much the larger those sums that tribute. In substance they complain that British vessels will thereby be Even in the case of the "scalpers" I made to pay, in the place of coastwise see no ground for complaint. They take vessels, those sums which the latter, the risk, and their prices are regulated as enjoying the benefits of the canal and demand. Isn't that good like the British, ought to pay as do the ness? They have as much right to British, but are by law excused from seats as you and I. and they get paying. paying

Of course I hate to pay \$12\*for an opera seat, but it's all right to do so if I'd rather hear that performance than have a new hat. Moreover, I do it eagerly, toll shall be just and equitable. They 5. The British contend further that knowing that there are people who'd allege in substance that unless the whole gladiy give \$15 for it while I'm making volume which takes benefit equally is taken into account, there is no means as for the theatres that advertise their of telling whether the tolls required volume which takes benefit equally is of telling whether the tolls required from a British or other foreign vesse are indeed that vessel's fair proportion of the expenditure rightly chargeable against the tonnage benefit. This language is understood as a courteous is itself the means of telling with certhe British vessel is greater than her fair proportion, and that no other means is necessary for telling.

6. By sundry persons understood to

en's or-peted a United States alone it has been alleged. agement of coastwise commerce is unthat the British have no concern with are by law excluded from competition There are about twenty little boards of with Americans in that commerce; also trade in Pittsburg, and the action of any that this being the case, the law to one of these boards is not significant. The representative business men's organization of Pittsburg is the Chamber of Commerce and discrimination between the payment of a toll which the British are objecting does not make any discrimination between then set at a certain figure; and ward Potthast gets the stir of breeze into his trees in the picture

said complaint was presented it on the table resolutions favoring national prohibition, and on March, 12, 1914, took them from the table and by a large majornot and that there cannot be any com- whereas the British became satisfied them from the table and by a large major-ity killed the resolutions by postponing action until May, 1915. charge of discrimination is not made in respect of American vessels being enabled through the exemption to compete in coastwise commerce to prejudice of the British; but that they state, on the contrary, that the discrimination will consist in obliging them to pay, as extra, that share of the expense of transit which American coastwise vessels would themselves pay if they were not exempted.

8. To the British contention I that sundry Americans of well known integrity and of the highest character have made reply substantially as follows: "In the treaty the words 'all nations observing these rules to be construed as including the United States. The United States itself makes the rules and absolutely must not be presumed to be bound by any rules it makes. The two things are incompatible an absolute power to make rules, and an obligation to be itself bound by these absolutely." These Americans declare, moreover, that where the treaty provides that among all nations observing the rules there shall be no discrimination against any nation in respect to charges of traffic these words are not to be construed as including the United States, because the United States is the nation that constructs the canal and that charges

9. I find that in the treaty there is no such expression as "all other na tions"; nor is there any such as "all dress nor any such as "all nation." I sfind All of the constructing nation." I sfind nor any such as "all nations excepting that the United States was at that time and still is a nation.

10. I find that at the time of entering i.ito the treaty, all of which is in the English tongue, the word "other" and the word "excepting," and the words "the constructing nation" were all in common use in English, and that their meaning was well understood by the To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We no highly educated persons on the American side; also that the true signification of all of them at that time was the

same as now. 11. I find that vast interests then depended, and were then known by both parties to be depending, upon I feel certain that many sightseers visited whether the United States should itour respective streets, and am only trusting self be bound by such toll regulations that all who really desired to glimpse these as the treaty invested it with the as the treaty invested it with the power to establish, or whether on the other hand the treaty which gave it that express power did further give the implied power that while fixing a toll charge for vessels of other nations it might either fix for American vessels a lower charge or might excuse these altogether.

12. I find that it was for the interest of the American negotiators, and it was their part, therefore, to have it understood clearly that "all nations" to mean "all other nations"; and that it body is going to smoke in it.

was for their interest, and it was their part, to make this clear to their own satisfaction at the least by actually inindeed was at that time the understanding. I find it was for the interest of the British that the words "all nations" should be understood as meaning "all nations" (sic) and not as meaning "all other nations than the United States";

but that to insert a provision to this

effect would have been burdensome and

tautological, and that the British were ot culpable in respect of its omissi 13. I find that it was for the American negotiators, if so they understood the matter, to protect American interests by refusing to enter into treat; States" should actually be introduced therein next after the words "all nations." I find that it was not incum upon the British to insist that further vords should be inserted to the effect that "all nations" has in this treaty the meaning of "all nations" and not that of "all nations except the United States." (If this or any other finding e rather a conclusion of law it might be marked all the same.)

14. I find that if the said contention of sundry of the Americans is according to the true meaning of the treaty and if the Americans are empowere by it to exercise discrimination in favor American vessels in respect charges, then the treaty empowers the Americans to excuse American vessels from the payment of any charges and to load the whole expense on foreign

vessels only.

15. I find that it does not appear that the British negotiators at any time deceived the American negotiators or misled them by alleging that the vords "all nations" would be understood by all rational persons as meaning "all other nations than the United

16. I find that it has been alleged by ne or more Americans that "since the Hav-Pauncefore treaty was made the United States has acquired the rights of a sovereign over the territory through which the canal is built"; and vides that "it is agreed that no change ternal relations of the country or councanal shall affect the general principle of neutralization or the obligation of the high contracting parties under the present treaty." I find that within the obligation imposed by the treaty was that of making no discrimination in a superficient with the report of th spect of the charges of traffic.

#### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

1. I find that the clause exempting oastwise commerce from the payment f tolls should be repealed as throwing pon foreign vessels the burden of that toll which is payable by coastwise comnerce in conformity with the treaty. 2. I find that if it shall prove impossible to enact a repeal, words should be added to the effect that he tolls which would be assessable upon coastwise tonnage were it not for the exemption shall still be reckoned the accounts of the canal as if received though not actually collected. peal cannot be effected, and if then there be added a provision for reckoning the coastwise tolls into the accounts without collecting them, it will thereupon become necessary to add further vords providing that such reckoning hall continue also in case the toll rate shall be raised at any time or from time to time hereafter. I find that the rules whereby the conduct of a party and matters in pais are to be trued are not so definite and well settled in the law of nations as in the law of these two nations. Unless those further words should be inserted after the proposed addition (if it is made), then at a time, if ever, when the tolls

shall be raised to the just and equitable igure required by the treaty, it might hen perhaps in good conscience appear to the British that whereas the United States has exempted its coastwise monstrated and there arose a disagreement; and whereas with mind to come to an agreement it was provided by the United States that the coastwise toll was should now be reckoned into the ac therewith, then by virtue of the afore said facts and indeed within them there was begotten a composition and a quasi compact between the two nations, this compact now embracing not only the said reckoning of the tolls as received, but also a confirmation of that very toll rate as combined with the new provision; so that it would be unfor the United States to raise at any time hereafter the toll rate forming a portion of the new compact. even if it should be just and equitable to raise it had there been no such compromise. This possible contention would be barred by inserting such further

> P. S. Quite as satisfactory to lawyers and to other thoughtful persons would be passings made upon these questions by Judge O'Gorman or by W. Bourke ockran, Esq.

### A Parable.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two men stood on a street corner conversing one very cold night recently. One of the men was of "progressive" tendencies, the ther a hidebound "reactionary."
The former had been declaiming with great vehemence and more or les uence against "placing the dollar above.

An aged male individual approached soliciting alms. He was of decent ap-pearance, apparently worthy. The "pro-gressive" said: "Go away, don't bother me. Don't you see I'm talking?" The "reactionary" put his hand in his pocket and gave the man a coin. I tell this story, which is a true one, without comment JAMES JONES. NEW YORK, March 26.

### Weeds of the Night.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Every. knows it is no fun to smoke in the dark. You can't tell a storie from a clear Havana; there is no taste to the tobacco nor scent to the smoke. Why this is so I don't know, but it seems as if there must be some relation between the sense of sight and the senses of taste

and smell. We can taste food in the dark, and dis easily the scents of different flow Why must we have light in order t SMOKER.

#### "Vulgar Habit" of Smoking. From T. P.'s Weekly. In view of the general popularity of smok

ing it is surprising to remember that comparatively speaking, a few smoking in public was not considered the correct thing. Mr. Gladstone never could bear it; he smoked only once, and that was when he was the hest of King Edward—

| From the Saline County & worth of property near the large when he was the hest of King Edward—
| D. H. Turner traded his farm with of property near the large with the larg then Prince of Wales-and when, to make his flustrious guest at ease, he ventured on a cigarette. Frederic Harrison, one of the eller, farmer, milier, was great survivals of the Victorians, retains the same hatred to this day, and will not got his card. His wife is a sple go into a railway carriage if he knows any-

# HAVE EXHIBITION

New Society Places Works on

View in Municipal Gallery.

THE AIM IS EDUCATIONAL

John W. Alexander and Other Academicians Are Represented.

A new art society called the Allied

Artists of America opened its first exhibition yesterday in the new Municipal Gal. lery, which is housed in the Washington Irving High School. The object of the new society as printed upon its catalogues "The advancement of American are opening new avenues of opportunity for the exhibition of meritorious works of art, without antagonism toward any existing institution." Nothing experimental is being shown

To quote from the official statement is sued by the press committee: 'In the exhibition which is now being installed there has been an effort to fix a broad standard of taste, without, however, admitting anything that was not serious and same. It was felt that in an exhibition with an educational with an educational purpose purely ex-perimental work of unproved worth would

have no proper place."

The officers of the Allied Artists of America are Ernest Albert, president; Hobart Nichols, vice-president; G. Gienn Newell, corresponding secretary: H.
Ledyard Towle, recording secretary: Frank A. Bicknell, treasurer. These with
Jules Turcas, Paul Cornoyer, Charles Bittinger and Arthur Crisp form the board
of control.

#### Explains Society's Aims.

Mr. Albert and Mr. Newell were present

Asked if artists in general had been allowed to send in their works for the ex-hibition Mr. Newell replied "No." The newly banded artists obtained the works on display mainly from the society itself.

A few other works of merit that they had heard of had been sent by invitation. The arrangements in arrangements in regard to accept-works of art for future exhibitions not yet been formulated.

Other members of the society expressed themselves as being highly pleased that the first exhibition of a society that has such a broad aim should have had an portunity of reaching a new public which such a central location gives. Third thousand persons visted the Municipal Gallery in the first month after it was opened, and most of them, it is thought were people who would find it difficu

visit the galleries further up town.

There are about forty members of the There are about forty members of the "Allied Artists," among whom are some academicians and associate academicians such as Irving R. Wiles, Cecella Beaux Jown W. Alexander, F. Luis Mora and

Mr. Alexander sends two works to the exhibition, Mr. Wiles shows a small sketch of a girl, H. Ledyard Towie painted his Honor the Mayor, Mr. M. and Mr. Mora has a scene upon a boat, called "Off for the Day," w possibly meant to be satirical bu

very humorous.

George H. Macrum's "Woolworth Bu ing from West Street" is one of the cesses of the show. The old houses West street with a procession of carts h been decoratively handled. Hay sends his "Hudson River, Sever Street," painted in a spirited, ner; Everett L. Warner's A Day in the Country.

The exhibition is open free to the publive days a week from 8 A. M. to 9 2 P. M.; on Saturdays from 9 to 5 P. M. on Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M

#### SHOWS HAND DYED SILKS lovel Effects Seen at the National Arts Club

In a little, quiet corner of the Na Arts Club Miss Amy Hicks, skilled art of interior decoration and handles shows a number of hand dyed crepe silk scarfs, needle and loom wo delicately tinted hangings mats. In a book called "The Hand Made Rugs" Miss Hicks The effects she plained her art. tained in the dyeing of silks and are both novel and subtle. The have to be dyed again and again

desired shade is reached. Vivid or and green scarfs are skilfully shade that the colors vanish into gray that have the effect of smoke. In one specimen flowers are trace wax and the background is dyed, the catching all but the wax, which is most artistic design. In a stundining cape, Miss Hicks has conceroriginal idea of laying the heavy on the shoulders and shading down stead of the conventional manner of s ing weight by having the the bottom. This idea of shading was rived from a study of the coloring

\$60 FOR BATE ENGRAVING Col. Harrison's Drawings by Mas ters Bring Total of \$5,369.50.

birds.

In the second session of S. Harrison's drawings by old and the American Art. Associations engraving by M. N. Bate of and Child" by Adam B Ackerman & Son for \$60 Other drawings sold w Bartolozzi print after Williams for \$26; "The La Gate," an etching by Sir S to A. Roulier for \$50, and an etching by Sir Sev in the Luxembourg Gards The total for the ever

making \$5.469.50 for the ETCHINGS BRING NIST

Buhot's "Debarquement en tout terre" Petches \$21.50.

At a sale of etchings an the Anderson galler "Debarquement en Ar-ing by Felix Buhot." in stormy weather, was Rohlson for \$21.50. The session was \$457.50. The continued this evening.

A Versatile Illinois Family From the Saline County R. worth of property near the hig eller, farmer, miller; was p years, and worked some in con

to a good musician.